JAMES EADS HOW, FOUNDER OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF DAILY LIFE.

HIS GRANDFATHER WAS THE CELEBRATED ENGINEER-HE HAS TAKEN MONKISH VOWS TO UPLIFT HIS FELLOW MEN-

HOW HE PROPOSES TO DO IT. When all the world is struggling, working and exerting every effort to get rich, a young man, owner his own right of an estate said to be worth a nillion, lays it aside to dress in homespun and take beside the lowliest of his fellow men. He s a well bred, educated man, delicately nurtured, sorn to enjoy the best there is in life, and accustomed to it, a college athlete at Harvard, a leading football and baseball player also, a gymnast able to do stunts, to walk on his hands and to perform on a trapeze. Later he was a student at Oxford. He is withal a man of brawn and sinew and

He arrived in this city one day last week from the West, feeling that he had a great task before him and seeking the means to perform it. He announced to a friend that he wanted work. The friend, who finds work for hundreds of unfortunate men every year in the Bureau of Charities in Brooklyn, sought it for him also, just as he does for tramps who want to reform, for sailors who have outgrown their usefulness at sea and for the riffraft of hu-There was almost nothing the rich man would not do; even a menial place, it was said, would be acceptable to him. He was pronounced somewhat dexterous with his hands, quick at any trade almost, but skilled in none, and ambitious just then to learn how to nurse the sick in order that he might be more useful to the lowly in his

Imagine the Christ as the great Italian masters have painted him and the reader will get an idea of this man. A great deal more might be said, for his personality, face and physical proportions carry an irresistible suggestion of the Saviour to almost every one who meets him. He is a gaunt, spare



Who has spurned a fortune to take a monk's vows man, with a long slim face, long slim arms and hands. The Italian masters did not paint the Christ as a man attenuated by a meagre diet and priva-tion, but this man is so suggestive of the Christ of Italian art in his movements that to meet him is to receive an impression that the Christ too was such man. It is to feel that Christ was more like him than like His pictures. As for his face, that of the man who impersonates the Saviour in the Passion play at Oberammergau has not more of the divine attributes than his.

This interesting person's name is James Eads How. James B. Eads, the great engineer, who built the Mississippi River bridges at St. Louis and the jettles at its mouth, was his grandfather. Mr. How reveres the memory of his grandfather above that of all men. He emulates his grandfather's persist-ence, and like his grandfather he is determined to mplish what he undertakes. It took nerve and grit to become foremost as a college athlete; it taken more grit to renounce vast wealth and take

When Mr. How arose one day last week a warm breakfast awaited him on the table of a college chum who was his host. He did not eat it, not because he could not afford it, for it was free. He went instead to the Medical Mission, in Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Walked over a mile to reach it, and there he bought a breakfast of pea soup, bread and coffee, which cost three cents. He is a strict vegetarian and eats no meat. It took grit, an observer thought, to leave the beefsteak and savory coffee of his host and eat the pea soup in the Medical Mission on a hard bench and at a wooden table without a cloth. It would take grit, at least on the part of most men, but it seemed to be no effort for Mr.

HE PUZZLES A MINISTER. As he sat at the table an orthodox preacher ac-

costed him. The preacher did not quite understand Mr. How, but it was apparent that he understood the preacher. "What kind of Christian work are you engaged

in?" the preacher asked. "The hardest thing I have to do," Mr. How re plied, "is to get away from the Christ and the

Church, as commonly understood, so as to use what judgment I have myself." "You are a Unitarian, I believe?" the preacher

"I am not a member of the Unitarian Church." "Then you are not a Christian," rejoined the

'Perhaps I am more of a Buddhist than a Chris

tian, though something of a Christian, too," said Mr. How. "Sometimes I think I am more of a Buddhist than a Christian. So netimes more of ... Christian than a Buddhist." The preacher would not understand. He turned

red in the face and looked aghast. Then he walked away and meditated while Mr. How finished his

Mr. How walked across the Brooklyn Bridge when it was finished, and uptown in Manhattan; walked all the way, apparently not for any reason except principle. All the time he carried a tin lunch pail on his arm, such as workmen take to fac-tories, only his pail had no cover and was jammed and battered. He picked it up the day before. It nay have been on a dump heap, or wherever it had been thrown away, for all anybody knows. What he meant to do with the pall, which was not wholly clean looking, he would not say. He carried it empty on his arm all day, and it gave him the appearance of a workman-an amateurish workman at that-if it served no other use.

PURSUING ANCIENT IDEALS.

Mr. How went back for his ideals to the beginning of the Christian era, and started on the plane of the early followers of Christ. He resolved to re-nounce the world and to extinguish himself. He will not talk about himself, and he means to go through life with just as little as he can subsist on, doing all he can for other men. The vanity of ministers eager for big salaries and preaching in superb churches he contrasted with the early apostles, and was not long in making up his mind which to follow, for he had already resolved to devote his life to Christian work. The early monks had subordinated themselves as the Christ did. Mr. How would not take monkish vows except by resolve in his own mind, but having once resolved, nothing should swerve him from his course. He began by extinguishing self so far as he could

by simplicity of attire, abstinence and frugal living A friend remembers when he arrived at Meadville Penn. from Harvard eight or nine years ago to attend the eyangelical school. He had a banjo and a dress suit in his outfit. He was one of the fashionable young men and a favorite with the fair sex. When he left the banjo, the dress suit and his social pleasures had been cast aside forever. Among his classmates were Franklyn Quinchairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Democratic party in this city; Fisher Ames, of St. Paul; E. M. Lischer, long associated with the Department of Charities and Correction in this city and a member of Tammany Hall, and the Rev. H. C. Farwell, a Unitartan, of Salem, Mass. They organized a series of people's meetings and invited such men as Francis Peabody, of Harvard, and Judge Richmond, the spiritualist,

Mr. How had spent years in thought, the outcome of which and of the meetings was a plan to establish a new brotherhood among men, where it is, he thinks, sadly needed. It is the Brotherhood of Daily Life. One might think that, having done so much for it, Mr. How would take the highest office in the direction of its affairs, but not so, the would not put himself forward in any way. He would not seem to put the Brotherhood forward either, save in its teachings. "There isn't much of the Brotherhood." Mr. How admitted to a Tribune reporter. "It exists in spirit rather than

SCORNS HIS OWN MILLION. | in fact," he said. "There is no noise about it.

SEEKS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL JUSTICE. Several annual meetings of the Brotherhood have been held in this city since the organizers have been held in this city since the disadville. It was to attend one of them that Mr. How came here last week. The meeting last year was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lischer, Lincoln Brown, then of the Hale House, a social settlement in Boston, and H. C. Farwell. All agreed that the aim of the new Brotherhood should be to promote social justice, and a resolution went through that it have a self-supporting member in the field to do propaganda work, knowing that this would be Mr. How. It was also resolved that this would be Mr. How. It was also resolved that this would be Mr. How. It was also resolved that this would be Mr. How. It was also resolved that this would be Mr. How. It was also resolved that the member should plan a way and try to do something to reach the people.

The meeting last week, held at No. 69 Schermer-horn-st. Brooklyn, was attended by nearly all these persons except Mr. Quinby. Mrs. Charles T. Catiln, of No. 48 First Place, Brooklyn, was clected directress; the Rev. H. C. Farwell, secretary, and the Rev. Irving Beaman, of Meadville, Penn., purser. A committee on literature was elected, Mrs. Franklyn Quinby, the Rev. H. C. Farwell and Miss Cornella A. Acker being the members. left Meadville. It was to attend one of them that

elected, Mrs. Franklyn Chinby, the being the members well and Miss Cornella A. Acker being the members.

The plan of the Brotherhood is taken wholly from some of the orders in the Apostolic Church. The members were banded together to go where they were needed to do good, especially among the very poor. That they might not prove a burden to the people, it was felt they should be able to support themselves by the work of their own hands, while thus they would come in close touch with the common people. Mr. How explained that while organized charity was designed to give material aid, the Brotherhood of Daily Life was fundamental in its scope and designed to cure the evils of society by a radical regeneration. To promote social justice should be its aim. Social justice, he explained meant that every person should find his proper sphere in life, and be dignified, not dishonored, in it. The millionaire's son should drive the dray, and the drayman's son, if fitted, should be elevated to the bench. Society should discover fitness, single out genius and treat each person according to his deserts. This, he explained, would be to give an equal opportunity to all youth and simply live out the Christian idea. Christ preached the coming of a kingdom. What he really wanted to establish, Mr. How said, was a brotherhood.

When asked whether he expected that other rich

wanted to establish, Mr. How said, was a brotherhood.

When asked whether he expected that other rich
men would give up their wealth as he had done and
help the poor. Mr. How said:

"The idea of the Brotherhood would make a man
more careful of the public good. Then he would
not be so anxious for a big salary. By making all
the people feel their own influence, and how much
each one would do, the Brotherhood hopes to bring
this about. So far the people have not had sympathy and brotherly feeling to make them work
together. I think the effect of the Brotherhood on
the Church would be to stimulate it to greater
effort."

NO LINES DRAWN AS TO FAITH.

Mr. How has persistently refused to let the Brotherhood be identified with any denomination. He hopes that all churches in time will send for its members to do Christian work. He feels that is bigger than any denomination and broader

its members to do Christian work. He feels that it is bigger than any denomination and broader than all of them in its scope. When Mrs, Catlin offered the aid of the Women's Alliance to help it on its feet he declined. "If the Alliance wants the aid of the Brotherhood, all right," he said. "If the Alliance invites me to its meetings to speak, I will go." He feels that there should be two or three degrees of membership, so that every person and every creed may be embraced in it. Of its early members, Mr. Quinby is said to be an agnostic, while his wife is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Farwell is a Unitarian, Miss Cornelia A. Acker inclines toward Theosophy and Buddhism. The first degree is intended to embrace those who are ready to take absolute vows of chastity, poverty and perhaps obedience, although the last is not fully decided upon; the second, a large field of active members; the third, the associate members and all persons who contribute, financially or otherwise, to the support of the work.

While in the city Mr. How addressed the long-shoremen in South-st. during a noon hour. He also spoke to boys at one of the Bureau of Charities' woodyards in Brooklyn. He sings at each meeting in a sweet, low voice, and lays his upturned hat before him, but never passes it around. Thursday he worked on the pier, loading a boat of the Stonington Line, and earned his passage in the steerage to his mother's home, in Massachusetts. Mr. How began his propaganda work last spring. The first thing he did was to walk into the office of the Mayor of St. Louis, where the family is well known, and hand him a check for all that he possessed. He intended to follow the injunction of the Christ to the rich young man, to sell all he had no right to his father's estate, because he had no reght to his father's estate, because he had no reght to his father's estate, because he had no reght to his father's sestate, because he had no reght to his father's sestate, because he had no reght to his father's sestate, because he had no reght to his fath

FOLLOWED HIS LEADER TO DEATH.

GAME OF EAST SIDE LADS COSTS ONE LITTLE FELLOW HIS LIFE.

There is a game that every boy plays and that very man, woman and child knows, called "Follow my leader." It's a game of daring, and on the East Side a lad died in playing the game yesterday. The little fellow was Philip Ladenthal, six years old. His father, Samuel Ladenthal, is a tailor, and the family lives at No. 8 Allen-st.

Philip and a haif dozen other boys, led by "Google" Goldstein, thirteen years old, played the game. Goldstein went through a number of easy feats and then looked around for something harder Presently he jumped on the coping surrounding the tirshaft between Nos. 8 and 10 Allen-st. The shaft is three feet wide and seventy feet deep.

Little Ladenthal was last. He did not like to make the attempt, but several "I dast you's" from the others led him on. Goldstein led the way around the coping, and when he had reached the point he started from he jumped off. The others followed. Ladenthal was all right while the others were not looking at him, but as each boy jumped off he turned to look at the rest, and by the time Philip was nearly at the end all the others were watching him. He became confused. The other hoys shouted to him, but he fell right into the shaft. The boys were too frightened to do anything for several minutes. Then they slowly went to the janitor and told him of Philip's fall. He had to break a window to get at Philip. The boy was grief stricken mother called in four doctors e she would believe her boy was dead.

BIG CONVENTION EXPECTED.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE PEOPLE AT NYACK NOT

DISHEARTENED BY STORMY WEATHER. While the stormy weather yesterday made the attendance at the Christian Alliance Convention meetings at Nyack small, it did not in the least degree dampen the hopes of the Alliance people for the complete success of the convention. The leaders say this will be the greatest convention Nyack has ever known, and the indications point that way. The Institute Building on the Heights is expected to be crowded with guests to-day and to-morrow, for all the rooms have been engaged for these days. There is a little village of tents north of the institute, and several of them are occupied for the season, while the others will be taken. The visitors are from different parts of the country, and take a deep interest in the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Simpson is the leader, and every one looks to him for orders is the leader, and every one looks to him for orders before acting. He gave a special teaching yesterday morning in the Tabernacle on "The Fourfold Gospel," and a free discussion of the subject followed. In the afternoon Miss Bessie White, a missionary who is en route for the Philippines, gave an address in which she expressed strong hopes for the ultimate civilizing and Christianizing of the Filiptinos. Dr. Lelacheur led a meeting for those seeking divine healing, and there were several inquiries. Dr. Lelacheur combats the doctrine of Christian science, and says it has no resemblance whatever to divine healing as taught and practised by the Christian Alliance.

FIRE DESTROYS A CIGAR FACTORY. The large five story cigar factory of Bernard Stahl & Co., located at Nos. 1,382, 1,384 and 1,386 First-ave., and known as the True as Steel Cigar Factory, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of \$100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. The fire was discovered a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Four alarms were sent out.

Acting Chief Farrel and two firemen were overcome by the dense smoke, but after being carried into the open air soon revived and returned to their duties. The entire building was destroyed, nothing but the walls being left standing. The employes of the factory, numbering three hundred, had stopped work at noon for the day.

LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY FOR NEWARK. The New-Jersey Historical Society may erect a handsome library building in Branch Brook Park, Newark, with an art gallery, and a museum connected with it. A site selected in the park by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles is favored by the trustees. If the Part Commissioners give permission a building will probably be erected after the style of the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park, at a cost of \$100,000. The Historical Society would occupy the central building, the art gallery one wing and the museum the other.

TROLLEY CAR MISSED BY A FAST TRAIN. Orange, N. J., Sept. 2 (Special) .- Car No. 61 of the Orange and Passale trolley line jumped the tracks at the Central-ave. crossing of the Lacka-

DEEDS OF HEROISM AND VALOR RECOG-NIZED IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Sept. 2 (Special).-Eleven years ago the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, caused to be published for general distribution in the service a book entitled "Roll of Honor," giving the "record of the medals of honor issued to the enlisted men and marines of the Navy, under the authority of Congress, for deeds of gallantry and heroism in times of war and peace." The title page gave the following explanation:

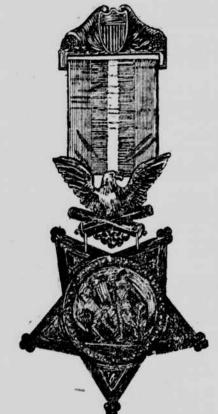
"This record of the enlisted men who have shed lustre upon the service by upholding the honor of the flag in storm and battle, by their by their unselfishness in risking their own lives rising generation of American seamen, that predecessors, and maintain that high standard of gallantry which has always characterized the personnel of the United States naval service."

In the seventy-two pages of this book were given the names of 524 men who had received the medal of honor, with a succinct statement from official documents of the recommendations leading to the awards.

Several months ago the War Department printed a similar book, giving the laws and regulations relating to the Army medal of honor, and a list of the names of those to whom the medal had been awarded up to October 31, This book devoted 133 pages to the tabulated exhibit, giving the name, rank and organization of 2,374 men who had the medal, and the official ground of the award in each instance. Its frontispiece is a handsome lithographic representation of the much coveted decoration.

The Army medal of honor was authorized by Congress on July 12, 1862, "to be presented, in the name of Congress, to such non-commissloned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities during the present insurrection." This was extended by Congress at the following session to include all officers of the service, as well as to galiantry in action at any time. This has enabled the others for services in the Indian country or in actions against mobs, as well as in the war with Spain.

The law for medals of honor in the Navy was enacted in 1864, and limited the recognition to enlisted seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line



THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR FOR ENLISTED MEN.

of their profession, and authorized the promotion of such men to be warrant officers, to receive a gratuity of \$100 and a medal of honor. In 1896 the Secretary of War and in 1898 the Secretary of the Navy we a authorized to issue rosettes to be worn in lieu of the medal and to replace lost resattes. The medal of Lonor with its bar was designed

and stamped at the Philadelphia Mint in 1862. Several thousand were struck from ordinary dark copper bronze at that time out of the first appropriation of \$10,000, and fully half of these yet remain unawarded in the War Department. The Navy Department adopted the same design for its medal, and has them struck as needed, paying for them out of the contingent fund from time to time, the expense being trivial. At first the ribbon was a miniature American flag, and the Navy still retains this style but the Army ribbon was changed three years ago by Secretary Lamont to be an inch THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY FOR LABOR DAY. wide and long, "the centre stripe of white onesixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven-thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red each one-quarter of an inch wide." This change was, it was explained, to distinguish the medal of honor from the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is a close imitation in general appearance of the medal, which was seldom seen in 1866, when the badge was designed.

The medal is an ordinary five pointed star with Diana and a youth in a circular band of stars, suspended by chains from a flying eagle, carrying crossed cannon and a shell in its talons, hung by the ribbon from a bar representing two cornucopias and a National shield. The name of the owner is engraved on the back, with a

brief mention of the ground of the award. Up to and including August 10, 1899, 601 of these medals had been given in the Navy and 2,501 in the Army. In the Navy sixty-nine have been awarded on account of the war with Spain, of which fifty went to the men in boats who cut the cables for three and a quarter hours under galling fire from intrenched positions at Cienfuegos, on May 11, 1898. The Army has awarded twenty-seven medals to Regular officers and men for services in Cuba and twenty-one to volunteers at Santiago. None have yet been granted on account of the Porto Rican or Philippine campaigns, and as far as the Porto Rican expedition is concerned it is regarded as extremely unlikely that any medals will ever be awarded.

There is no blot, however small, on the Naval Roll of Honor. The letter and intent of the law have been rigorously observed with regard to every seaman placed upon it, and no officer, however heroic, has won mention thereon. The Army list, unfortunately, bears evidence of slovenliness, if not evasion of law, in many of its entries. Brigadier generals have received the medal for leading assaults, when they should have been shot had they failed to do so, and numerous instances appear of medals given for soldierly qualities not in action, although the medal is distinctly limited to extraordinary acts in battle. Among these are twenty sergeants who got the medal in 1865, each "in testimony of his faithful and exemplary conduct as one of the escort to the re-

NATIONAL ROLLS OF HONOR | asterisk after one or more names, aggregating | BROOKLYN'S SOCIAL WORLD explanatory footnote:

"The term of service of the 27th Maine Infantry being about to expire, the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, Va. where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home for muster out. While the regiment was at that place the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer, on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. About three hundred officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain, and did remain, at Arlington Heights, Va., in the defences south of the Potomac, until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known. They were sent home on July 4. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of about 560 officers and enlisted men, was sent home on devotion to the country and to each other, and July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out service at Portland, Me., on July 17, 1863. to save others, is especially commended to the On January 24, 1865, medals of honor, 864 in number, were issued to all members of the regithey may emulate the deeds of their heroic ment who were mustered out with it. The official records show that it was intended to issue the medals to those who volunteered to remain in service beyond the expiration of their term, but, evidently through inadvertence, the medal was also issued to about 560 members of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service. The records do not show either the names of those who volunteered to remain or those who did not so volunteer."

FIGHTING AT WILKESBARRE MINE.

STRIKERS ATTACK REPAIR MEN AND ONE OF

THEM IS KILLED-OTHERS WOUNDED. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 2.-John Pollock was shot and killed, William Thayer was seriously wounded and eight men were hurt in a fight between the strikers at the colleries in West Pittston and a repair gang to-day. The strikers have been in an ugly mood for several days, and yesterday they stoned several men. Warrants were issued for their arrest, but none were served.

Last night a lot of top rock fell in the mine, and the night watchman, William Thayer, this morning got five men together to make repairs. As they reached the mine the strikers blocked their way and threw stones. The workmen ran to the "headhouse" for shelter, and the strikers opened fire on them. Thayer fell, badly wounded. others returned the fire, killing John Pollock, one of the strikers. The strikers then drew away and War Department to give medals to officers and are now scattered in the woods, hiding from arrest. About five hundred men are involved in the strike, which has been in progress for nearly six weeks. They are striking against what they claim to be excessive dockage. A large number of deputy constables are guarding the mine. The strikers, particularly the foreign element, are worked

ers, particularly the foreign element, are worked up to a high pitch of excitement and threaten vengeance. All of them are armed, and it would not take much provocation to start a general riot. Sheriff Harvey has been informed, and will take precautions to preserve peace.

The officials of the company say it was absolutely necessary to send men into the mine, as the heavy fall of top rock threatened to do great damage, and had not repairs been made at once the loss would have run into thousands of dollars. The company had intended to make some repairs in the mine at the beginning of the week, but they could not get men to go to work at any price. The few "company hands" who had remained loyal to their employers said they would be taking their lives in their hands if they wentured into the mine. Some of the strikers had warned them that the first one who entered the mine to work would be a marked entered the mine to work would be a marke

Among the Brooklyn people at Westhampton are secondary demolished. Those present field in the building was a partie to save their lives, as builted beyond the building with a view of escape. Miss May Harden, a peopler young woman of the passe down the road flots; were fired from ambesh. The woman was fit by ball and almost matched they would avone the control of the samestins. Burton Vinsen, a premium was fit by ball and admost match they would avone the control of the samestins. Burton Vinsen, a premium selection, and they would avone the control of the samestins. Burton Vinsen, a premium selection of the same selection of the sa

istand in the group, and almost every plantation.
"I shall be able to report," he says, "not only a willingness on the part of the planters to secure willingness on the part of the planters to secure white immigrants for the islands to meet the demands for labor in all departments of industry and to build up a population that will be or become American, but a strong desire on the part of most of them for such immigration. One of the greatest obstacles to securing white labor is the widely prevailing opinion that the white man cannot stand the labor of the plantations in this climate. On this point I think I have secured data sufficient to prove not only that he can, but that he does."

Pain has arranged a magnificent programme for Labor Day in the open air theatre at Manhattan Beach, in addition to the war spectacle, "Destruction of Cervera's Fleet and the Battle of San Juan tion of Cervera's Freet and the Batte of Sai the Hill." The specialties in fireworks to be introduced will be such as will interest the crowds of workingmen and their friends who will take their outing at the seashore off that day, and enjoy themselves at the fireworks in the evening.

J. CARSTENSEN ON THE ST. PAUL. J. Carstensen, controller of the New-York Central Railroad, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday. Mr. Carstensen was taken off at Quarantine by the New-York Central's harbor tug, the Dispatch, on which was W. B. Pollock, manager of the Central's lighterage department, and a number of other officials of the New-York Central.

SEASON'S SCIENTIFIC FIELD WORK ENDS. Scientific expeditions make their investigations in the summer months, and with the first fall of snow, like the Arabs, they literally fold their tents and silently move away. By the close of this month quite a number of these expeditions will return to this city. Chief among them is the party sent out by the Museum of Natural History. "This expedition," said John J. Winser, the secretary of Museum, to a Tribuhe reporter yesterday, "is the sixth annual one we have sent out. The exhibits on the third floor are largely the results of these expeditions into the Wyoming fields. We five assistants there now, but we do not expect them back until the cold weather makes camp life impossible. Great results are expected from this year's party. "I read in the newspapers the story of how Har

lan I. Smith, one of the Museum's assistants, had discovered the munmy of an Indian chief while on his researches in British Columbia, but as Mr. Smith has sent in no report so far I cannot con-

CHANGE IN A RECRUITING OFFICE. Major Henry W. Hubbell, of the 47th United

States Volunteer Infantry, has succeeded Lieutenant R. C. Langdon, U. S. A., as recruiting officer for the Army at No. 32 Court-st. Brooklyn-tenant Langdon has been ordered to Manila transferred from the 8th to the 3d Infantry. Hubbell is well known in Brooklyn as col-the 201st New-York Volunteers.

TO INVESTIGATE DAIRY FARMS. Oyster Bay, Long Island, Sept 2 .- Dr. Byrne, of

Sea Cliff, who is the Health Officer of the town of Oyster Bay, has called the attention of the Town Board of Health to the conditions of certain dairy

plary conduct as one of the escort to the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, III."

The only woman on the list is Dr. Mary E. Walker, and the ground of her award is "services rendered during the war."

The worst stain on the Army roll, however, is referred to on every one of its 133 pages by an least of Health appoint a committee to investigate the dairy farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in question, with a view of forcing their farms in the town, where it is alleged the sanitary laws are not properly observed.

Dr. Hyrne has suggested that the Board of Health to be obtained in the town, where it is alleged the sanitary laws are not properly observed.

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Among those who have recently returned from abroad are Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, of Clinton-ave.; Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Cook, of Remsen-st., and Mr. and Mrs. Prancis L. Hine and family, of Grace Court.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangeter is at the Maple Avenue House, near Hunter, N. Y.

The announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Mabel Rice, only daughter of James Rice, jr., of No. 1,144 Dean-st., to Henry H. Gordon, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Gordon, of No. 1,158 Dean-st. Miss Rice, who is spending the summer at the Columbia Hotel, in Belmar, N. J., was one of last season's debutantes. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Union League Club, the 23d Regiment Veterans' Association, the Brooklyn Skating Club and other organizations. Last year he was among the members of the Brooklyn Naval Reserves who did service on the auxiliary cruiser Sylvia along the Cuban coast. Gordon, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Gordon,

E. Hubert Litchfield, eldest son of Edward H. Litchfield, who was graduated from Harvard last June, is planning to take an extensive trip in comwith his cousin, Eugene Sands Willard, of Manhattan. The young men expect to circle the globe before they return to America. They go by way of San Francisco to Japan, and from there will go directly to India, where they expect to do some hunting for large game. The Litchfields are planning to stay at their cottage in Lenox until well along in October.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Stephen M. Griswold are at the United States Hotel, in Saratoga, and will not return to Brooklyn until the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton H. Salmon, who are at the Grand View Hotel, Lake Placid, took a prominent part in a recent cotillon at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barr, of State-st., will spend some time at the Lake George Country Club, of which Mr. Barr is president, before they return

of white corded silk, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. William B. Bmith was best man. There were no bridesmalds. The parlors were trimmed with roses and smilar. The newly married couple went to Washington on a bridal trip, and will make their home in Chicago.

Miss Emma F. Stanton, of Warren-st., is the guest of friends at Lake Mohegan, near Peckskill.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Staine was celebrated at their home, No. 256 Spencer-st., on Wednesday night, They were married in Newark, N. J., in 1874, but soon became Brooklynites. In the presence of their children they received the congratulations of about one hundred relatives and friends.

PAINT AND DECORATIONS

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUBHOUSE UN DERGOING A "FRESHENING UP."

The Union League Club has one of the fineshomes in Brooklyn. It stands in Grant Square, as Bedford-ave. and Dean-st. In front of the clubhouse is Partridge's fine equestrian statue of General U. S. Grant.. The neighborhood is a fine residential district, and Bedford-ave, is one of the favorite runs for bicyclists. The club has slways delighted in extending its hospitality to the most prominent men in the country in every branch of numan effort. It is peculiarly a homelika club, and its members are opposed to change or innovation in the interior furnishings or decorations of the ciut house. This feeling was recently shown when it was proposed to redecorate the rooms.

"Freshen up as much as you please," said the members, "but no changes."

The painters and decorators have been at world for the last two weeks. They first tackled the reception room, which is a spacious chamber, in which, on state occasions, a little city in itself can



the summer at the Ampersand, in the Adirondacks, will be in Syracuse the latter part of the week, where he will attend the horse show, which is to be one of the features of the State Fair on September 7 and 8. Mr. Nutting has entered his well known pair Duke and Molly. Mrs. Nutting and Miss Mae Nutting have been at Barrie, Mass. Miss

Miss Mae Nutting have been at Barrie, Mass. Miss Agnes Nutting has been at the Ampersand.
Among the Brooklyn people who are still at the Waumbek Hotel, in the White Mountains, are Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Manning, W. A. Manning, R. F. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brinsmade, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Church, J. B. Brinsmade and Justice and Mrs. Almet F. Jonks.
Mrs. W. A. Taylor and Miss Charlotte R. Stillman, of Brooklyn, are entered for the annual golf tournament of the Lenox Golf Club.

announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, of Manhattan, to Henry Lewis Batterrecently been announced. The Whitneys formerly lived in the Bedford district of Brooklyn, Mr. Whitney at one time being president of the Union League Club. man, son of Henry Batterman, of Brooklyn, has

District Attorney Hiram R, Steele and Mrs. Steele nd family are at the Longwood, Oak Tree, N. J. Henry Sanger Snow has been obliged to return to Brooklyn to prepare for the opening of the Poly-technic Institute, of which he is the new president, Mrs. Snow and the rest of the family will remain in the Adirondacks for another month.

The following Brooklyn people have been at the Ampersand, in the Adirondacks, for the last Ampersand, in the Adirondacks, for the last month: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Troy, Mrs. P. F. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Batterman, Miss Batterman, William T. Bohannon, C. W. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Harter, Frederick E. Pearsstl, A. J. Klar and Dr. John E. Richardson, Mr. Klar and Mr. Pearsall during their stay at the Ampersand have been enthusiastic golf players. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, who have been making an extended tour in Europe, are expected home this month.

Controller and Mrs. Bird S. Coler, who for a large part of the summer have been at Far Rock-away, went last week to the Haleyon Hotel, in Millbrook. Other Brooklyn people there are Justice and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, the Rev. and Mrs. E. A. George, Mrs. C. Perry and family, George D. Murphy and Mrs. G. Anderson.

Miss Louise Brown, of South Brooklyn, who is at the Delaware Water Gap, danced with E. Livingston Brodhead, fr., who led the recent cotilion at the Kittatiany House.

Mrs. Alvan Gulon Brown, formerly president of the Chiropeon Club, has passed the summer at Lake George. She expects to return to her Brooklyn home, No. 191 Wilson-st., before the end of the month.

month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wanamaker and Miss Louise Wanamaker, of No. 212 Hancock-st., are at the Mountain Spring House, Salisbury, Vt.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, pastor of the Flatbush Reformed Church, is now at the Grand View Hotel, Lake Placid. Mrs. Wells is also there. Mr. and Mrs. Wells before going to Lake Placid, made an extended tour through Canada.

Mrs. Marie L. Smoot was married on Wednesday night at her own home, No. 65 Decatur-st., to William S. Denslow. The Rev. Andrew F. Underhill performed the ceremony. Only the relatives of the contracting couple were present. Mr. and Mrs. Denslow will live at No. 516 Putnam-ave., after completing an extended wedding trip.

"big haul" before the money making opportunities for the year are gone.

There will be special Labor Day matinées at the

theatres, and the theatrical senson at Manhattan Beach will close with the evening performance Brighton Beach and Bergen Beach will have at-tractions in the way of fireworks and music. I

tractions in the way of fireworks and music. It will be a great day for pienies, and all the private parks are engaged by associations.

The twelfth annual festival of District Assembly No. 229, Knights of Labor, will be held at Cypress Hills Park.

The Long Island Odd Fellows' Home Association will have its sixth annual pienic at Dexter Park.

Athletics will also receive a due share of attention, and meets will be held by the Brooklyn Athletic Club, at the Grand Street Park, Maspeth, and by the Irish Athletic Association, at Celtic Park, near Laurel Hill.

The marines from the Navy Yard will play base ball at Washington Park, on the afternoon of Labor Day with the team representing the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. There will be a second game in which the West Side Y. M. C. A. will try conclusions with a team from the East Side Y. M. C. A.

MINERAL WATER AT LONG BEACH. \

BATHS AND DRINKING FACILITIES TO BE READ FOR USE NEXT SEASON.

Dr. E. G. Raze, of Westbury, has finished hid analysis of the water flowing from the wells re-cently bored at Long Beach, Long Island. One of them he finds to be a mineral water of good prop-erties, containing iron and other ingredients useful in treating certain ailments. It classes as a tenic. The other well is soft water of excellent quality, without mineral properties. The mineral well was driven to a depth of 370 feet, and the other to depth of 400 feet. The flow of water is strong and continuous. The wells are supposed to tap water As a result of the analysis it is now propo-

As a result of the analysis it is now proposed to the care a pavillon at the mineral well, and have baths and drinking facilities. Many of the hotel guests are already using the mineral water. Work on the improvements will be begun in time to have them completed for next season. The soft water is now being used in the hotel.

LOCKJAW SAID TO BE DUE TO VACCINATION Mary Lydia Lanning, a two-year-old child, died on Friday at the home of her parents, No. 17 Syca-more-st., from lockjaw, which was caused, it is alleged, by vaccination. The case was reported to the Coroner by Dr. Benjamin Briggs, of Duffields and Willoughby 21.

and Willoughby sts. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF NASSAU COUNTY Roslyn, Long Island, Sept. 2.-The Teachers' Inc. stitute of Nassau County has been assigned the week beginning October 23 for their annual session. About one hundred and forty teachers are employed in the public schools in the county.

YOUNG MAN'S SISTER CAUSES HIS ARREST Hempstead, Long Island, Sept. 2.-Frank Mos Gowan, son of a New-York feed merchant, who died ten years ago, leaving him a one-sixth in-terest in cash of a 350,000 estate, was arrested to day, and is now in the Queens County Jati awaits

ing an examination on Tuesday next.

His arrest was caused by his married sister, Mrs.

J. H. Bates, wife of a Manhattan broker, who lives

meline Saer, was married to Thomas Bellwood, of Chicago, on Wednesday night, at the home of the bride's mother, in Bedford-ave. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Whiting, of Chicago, an uncle of the bridegroom. Only the relatives and a few close friends of the bride and bridegroom were precent. Mice Saer wors a gown